THE CRIME AND ITS EXPIATION.

SCENES AT THE SCAFFOLD.

(From the Evening Telegram of yesterday.)

TARBORO, N. C., April 3, 1868.
Not in the annals of the North State have the nly realized by the now dominant race of the e execution of a hardened sable criminal and per-pe a more hardened mulatto accomplice. Indeed, he law been more justly administered and more pe-urlarly merited than in the execution of John sylor and Jim Knight for the wilful and dehite man of about twenty-two years of age, ns' victim was the owner of a small store mated at Whittaker's station, on the line of the limington and Weldon Ralfroad, in Edgecombe unty, of which this is the county seat.

stinated at Whittaker's station, on the line of the Wilmington and Weidon Rajiroad, in Edgecombe county, of which this is the county seat.

The murder, one of the most foul and damnable on record, was for a considerable period involved in the atmost mystery, and it was entirely on circumstantial evidence, though the most convincing, that the murderers were convicted. As early as the 9th of August, 1886, at a late hour in the night, when darkness hid the assassin's work from public view, was this foul deed perpetrated by two flends in human shape, whose names shall go down to posterily a warning and a standing conviction that the decree "blood for blood" shall be meted out.

The details are exceedingly intricate, and considerable difficulty was experienced in arriving at the true state of the affair; but from the evidence he facts are gleaned as follows:—The mulatto, Jim Knight, was exceedingly ambitious to become a land owner, to have his own farm and to employ his own laborers. He was tired of working for others, at which he had spent nearly a lifetime, and being possessed of some intelligence he had 80 worked upon the susceptible mind of John Taylor, a power-ful Africau, that he induced him into the commission of the horitible deed, and actually made him the chief perpetrator of the crime.

Both were intimately acquainted with the young man Cutchen, with whom they were in the habit of trading, and aware that he had frequently a large sum of money in his drawer they conjointly determined to become possessors of it. With this view, on the morning preceding the murder, John Taylor visited the store of Cutchen, having some water meions to sell. These he disposed of to Cutchen, purchasing some sugar and coffee; but the books of the deceased show that Taylor was not paid for the meions, and the inference is that he went there that day to make arrangements to return at high, with an assurance from Cutchen that he would be admitted. About eight P. M. the same night Jim Knight, the muistlo, was seen to go from his hou then from his bed; he admitted them, and while back was furned to show them some goods hammer lying on the counter was selzed like assassins and with it he was dealt blow on the head that felled him to the bund. This was repeated eleven times, the all of the victim being fractured in four distinct ces; and believing life was extinct, the murderers in rified the drawers, obtaining several hundred lars in money and some articles of merchandisc, and the dealth struggle a bottle of ink on counter was overturned, and from the traces on walls, which were becaubed with blood 10 fave ped his way to the inner room, for the walls were scoed over with marks that indicated the only dying drony the victim was capable of giving with his simony the victim was capable of giving with his vn hads and his own blood. Blood was on the oor in a stream, on the counter, on the shelves, on e walls, and blood was everywhere crying for ven-

ing day an inquest was held, but nothing leading to a solution of the horrible mystery could be adduced, and for twenty-two days the inquest continued in bession, when in the house of John Taylor, on being searched, a linen coat with blood stains was discovered, and further investigation disclosed a piece of panvas with the name of Cutchen on it. The latter was found under the bed of a negro concubine of John Taylor, and upon the evidence of her and mother concubine of his also, both living in the same house, the murder was fully established. The testimony of the two women went so show that upon the night of the nurder Jim Knight came with the mysterious canvas bas, constaining little or nothing, to the house of John Taylor; that they both departed together, and returned about daylight in the morning in a drunken condition, having a conversation about their money, while they the women) were supposed to be asleep; and that both of them vacated the neighborhood that day and returning made false inquiries and untrue statements. The brood-stained coat was the first evidence that inally convicted the prisoners at the September term of the court in 1807, when they were condenaned to explate their crime on the scapoid to-day.

The intrisonment.

In company with another motorious and desperate murderer, who will sconer or later answer with his

In company with another notorious and desperate murderer, who will sooner or later answer with his life for his crimes, they have been confined in the lail here since their arrest and subsequent to their conviction. Previous to the latter both were sanguine as to their acquital, but when they were sentenced to the death penalty his assumed fortitude forsook them and both gave evidences of fear, knight particularly sinking under the terrible decree of the law.

THEME CONDECT

Since has been uniformly good, Taylor stubbornly asserting his innocence, while Enight remained mure and downcast, evidency showing that if he was the projector his accomplice, and, as is believed, the actual murderer. Taylor, is a much more hardened wretch, who says that he will die game." Many believer Taylor to have been the chief, and under this impression he has been importuned to make a concession that would exculpate Knight, the more seembely repentent of the two.

THE MURDERERS

ression that would exculpate Knight, the more seemhagly repentent of the two.

THE MURDERERS

are neither peculiarly imposing in appearance.
John Taylor was formerly a slave of James W.
Taylor, of this county. He is about thirty-four
rears of age, a genuine black Congo, six feet
high and of a powerful build. His countenance is
extremely brutal in expression, and combines all the
Instincts of the African for savage ferocity and an
absence of all human tenderness. He is enturely
indifferent as to his terrible fate, and speaks lightly
of it, boldly asserting his innocence throughout.

Jim Knight is a mulatto, and was formerly owned
by a Mr. Knight, a mulatto, and was formerly owned
by a Mr. Knight, of this county, whose name he
bears. He is about forty-five years of age, has an
intelligent physiognomy, is of low build, but stout,
and does not seem to be the projector of the assassimation for which he dies to-day. He is though to
be the most powerful in comprehension of the two,
and though he has generally more sympathy than
Taylor, the evidence shows him to be none the less
guilty.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

The Execution.
TARBORO, N. C., April 2-5 P. M. With the existing mystery in this remarkable order trial it is due the country to state that every ans of defence was afforded the accused, and two of the ablest lawyers here were appointed as their counsel, who so battled the prosecution as to bring apon themselves the indignation of the community. This excited the professional ire of the lawyers, and by an appeal upon the merely technical grounds of the legality of General Sickles' order making negroes bligible on juries, they prolonged the lives of their clients over tweive months. The jury by which the condemned were tried was selected by themselves from out of one hundred summoned of both races, but only two of their own race were chosen, and ese were the first to pronounce the terrible decree,

PREPARATIONS FOR THE EXECUTIONS. The preparations for the executions had been mietly in progress under the direction of a Sheriff, who understands his business, for several days, and with the setting of yesterday's sun, the last the prisoners saw go down, everything was completed. The barrooms were ordered to be closed. On a knoll graced by a few tall pines, lying to the south-

east of the town, between a creek and Tar river, which nobody owns or nobody cares to own, which has been the place for public executions from time immemorial, the scaffold was erected this morning. It was a rude structure, made out of roughly

which has been the place for public executions from time immemorial, the scaffold was erected this morning. It was a rude structure, made out of Youghly hewn timber, amply strong and of proportions sufficient to launch two beings into eternity at one. In consequence of an anticipated large growd of both races froul this and the surrounding counties to witness the dying agonies of two criminals, both lardened wretches, whose sentence had been so justly pronounced and was so thoroughly approved, a guard of seventy men, without distinction of color, had been summoned. No one skilled as a public executioner could be found, and so general was the objection to becoming one that the sherif decided without farther annoyance to perform the duty himself, as required by law. So superstitious are the blacks that numbers refuse to serve on a coroner's Jury, much less to become a hangman.

From the frequency of calls for spiritual counsel laterity by the doomed men, the strongest hopes were indulged in that a confession of the scribed rime they were about to explaie on the scaffold would be made. But their last right had passed, this cloudy, gloomy and lowering morning hadder. Fred, and still step remained stutborn and addiens and scaffeded, leaving the impression on a singler of human beding an about the word and hardened, isaving the impression on a singler of human beding an about the way on the verge of eternity, soon to meet his Maker, with the bother hand, while asserting his innocence and calling on his Maker to witness his words, exhibited strong symptoms of the weakness human flesh is here to. He realized the fact that have so the here is hope? and these two wretches, with a savage sort of cunning and despair, seemed to think to the very last that without a confession of their orines they would not be exacted, and makeles, were accounted by the remained the harder and missay and the right, in rear of the scaffold. Around the jall, in the west include the form the single of the terrible earloud, the collin and the on

be hanged by the neck until both were dead, between the hours of ten A. M. and four P. M.

Precisely at half-past eleven they were taken from their cell and led forth into the centre of a square formed by the guard and in accordance with their expressed wish were marched to the scanfold. The solemn procession moved slowly through the mud in the streets, encountering a cold, pelting rain, accompanied by attendant crowds of sable citizens, among whom were no meonsiderable number of women. Fifteen minutes later and the scaffold was reached, the prisoners maintaining all the while a dogged silence, Taylor looking defiant, Knight calm and resigned. At the scalfold a dense crowd, mostly black, was collected, and the heights just above on the side of the town were covered by an immense multitude of over six thousand persons. The rath still descended, but without any effect on the sable mass, who seemed to be fascinated by a morbid and depraved curiosity to witness an execution.

On the scaffold.

Accompanied by Benjamin T. Hart, the Sheriff, the condemned fearlessly ascended the steps of the scaffold, taking seats on the two new chairs provided especially for the occasion. A brief conversation with their respective spiritual advisors then ensued, in which both continued to assert their inno-

John Taylor and Jim Knight fell some four feet. The former struggled a good deal, the latter but little, and soon their souls were in eternity. Just as the bodies were suspended a piercing and almost unearthly shrick rent the air, which was followed by several others, and on one of the adjacent hills quite an excited movement was observed among the assembled Africans. Numbers ran to the spot and there was found one of the concubines of John Taylor, upon whose evidence he was convicted, yelling and screaming in a manner harrowing to one's nerves in the midst of such a solemn scene. Nearly at the same moment a number of freedmen made a rush upon the rear portion of the guard, as if to get through it, when, their muskets being levelled upon them, they quickly retreated. After hanging iffeen minutes like was declared extinct by the attending surgeons. The bodies were cut down and consigned to their last earthly resting place. Close to the scaffold upon which they paid the penalty of one of the most ioul of modern crimes, slowly and seemingly reluctant, as if spelibound by some fearful hallucination, the crowd dispersed, and the graves were left alone. On the ground where the scaffold's victims only sleep night came and all was still.

Onsidering the absence of anything like a military force or any representative of the Bureau, and with so large and excited an assemblage of blacks present to-day, it is creditable in the extreme that the affair alouid have passed off in a maker so peaceable and quiet.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Commander James E. Jonett was on Thursday re-Heved by Commander A. E. K. Benham as Commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Commander Jouett has performed the arduous duties of his im-portant and responsible position for three years past to the perfect satisfaction of the department and in a manner agreeable to the public which has had occasion to come in official contact with him. Thus he has been quite as successful in the administration of naval affairs on shore as he was conspicuous for his brilliant qualities as a fighting officer affoat. His

has been quite as successful in the administration of naval affairs on shore as he was conspicuous for his brilliant qualities as a fighting officer affoat. His dash and gallantry in the splendid achievements of Admiral Farragut in the Gulf, especially in the Mobile fight, when he engaged and captured rebel gunboats, will be well remembered by our readers. He now goes to Erie, Pa., to assume command of the steamer Michigan, relieving Captain Andrew Bryson. He will carry with him the good wishes of a host of friends. Commander Benham has recently been on waiting orders. He commanded various vessels during the war in the Gulf squadron and gained a high reputation for efficiency and skill.

Commander Daniel L. Braine, Assistant Ordnance Officer of the Brooklyn yard, has been detached and will turn over his office to his auccessor, Commander R. W. Shufeldt, late commander of the corvette Wachusetts, recently returned from the Asiatic squadron. Commander Braine sails this month for Rio Janeiro to assume command of the gunboat Shamokin, the Commander Braine sails this month for Rio Janeiro to assume command of the gunboat Shamokin, in the South Atlantic squadron, and ordered home.

Lieutenant George M. McClure has been detached from the gunboat Shamokin, in the South Atlantic squadron, and ordered home.

In consequence of the niggardly supplies voted the Navy Department by Congress the Secretary has been compelled to recall the corvette Canandalgus, Captain J. H. Strong, from the European squadron without sending a relief. The squadron will thus be greatly reduced by the withdrawal of the corvettes Ticonderoga, Captain Robert H. Wyman, which we have already announced, and the Canandalgus, neither of which can be replaced by other vessels, in consequence of lack of funds appropriated by Congress. The United States European squadron, which world, will hereafter consist of the fifty-gun frigate Franklin, Captain Pennock; the gunboat Swatasa, ten guns, Commander William N. Jeffers; the gunboat Frolic (an ex-blockade runn

under the new arrangements all the squadrons are to be reduced in like proportion to that in Europe. They are already too weak to perform the duty expected of them, but as long as Congressmen persist in cutting down expenses, including salaries of officers, while they strangely omit to reduce their own, we must expect our interests abroad to be seriously neglected.

The gunboat Marblehead, Commander LeRoy Fitch, salied March 24 for Carthagena, and thence to Pensacola and Key West. She was relieved by the gunboat Penobscot.

The steamer De Soto, Captain Boggs, salied from Kingstos, Jamaica, March 12, for Venezuela.

The American government during the war gave motice, as we all remember, to the British government of the discontinuance of the convention which prohibited either nation from putting gunboats on the lakes. They soon after placed a number of them there; but as these are found to be very expensive and very useless, the House of Representatives has stricken out from the Appropriation bill that item which provided for the maintenance of these vessels. The gunboats will, therefore, be discontinued unless the Senate shall refuse, which is not likely, to concur in the decision of the other House.

NEW YORK CITY.

THE COURTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. No Calendar for Monday. At the opening of court yesterday morning Judge Biatchford stated that he would not sit on Monday next. Consequently there will be no calendar fo

that day.

The Collision Case Concluded.

Ferdinand L. Hansen vs. The British Steamship Louisiana,—On this case being resumed, Judge Blatchford asked if there was any evidence to

Rankruptcy Case. In the Matter of George S. Mawson, Bankrupt.— In this case opposition to the discharge of the bankropt had been entered, and the specifications of opposition having been submitted to the court, Judge Blatchford this day delivered his decision, to the effect that the first and third specifications were too vague and general. In charging the bankrupt with the concealment of part of his estate it should have been specified with some degree of particularity what part of his estate he had concealed, and what property he has fraudulently falled to deliver up to the assignee, and what part he prevented from coming into the hands of the assignee or transferred to other parties. The second specification, charging the bankrupt with having procured the consent of certain parties to his discharge, is insufficient, because it does not specify the pecuniary consideration given in that respect; but although the amount of the pecuniary consideration was not stated, still the court, with considerable heats and the second specification as is so held to be sufficient, and a reference may be had to the Register in charge to take testimony on either side. rupt had been entered, and the specifications of op-

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE PIRE MARSHAL'S REPORT FOR MARCH.-The returns of the Fire Marshal for the month of March are as follows :--Of fires and alarms there were are as follows:—Of fires and alarms there were sixty-nine, which number twelve were extinguished by the attachés of the Fire Department without giving an alarm. Two persons were arrested for arson, one of whom was dismissed from custody and the other held to ball to await the action of the Grand Jury. The Marshal is of the opinion that the fire which destroyed the Museum on the night of the 3d uit. was caused by some defect in the fire-places behind the cages of the living animals on the hird floor of 537 Broadway. Four of the fires during March were the work of incendiaries, the rest originating in causes that cannot be considered other than accidental. The losses are rated as high as \$494,738, and the insurances placed at \$078,000.

The Trial Tarp of the Pacific Mail Steamship Japan.—The experimental trip of this company's

new steamship Japan has proved in every respect a decided success. The Japan left this port on Saturday, March 28, at eleven o'clock A. M., on Saturday, March 28, at eleven o'clock A. M., and anchored in Hampton Roads at two o'clock on Sanday afternoon, the distance run being two hundred and eighty miles, at the rate of ten knots an hour. She floated with the ease and elegance of a fowl upon the waters, and her engineering tackle, which worked admirably, was severely tested. She encountered rough and heavy weather during the entire passage and a succession of northeast gales. Captain G. H. Bradbury, who is to command her, Mr. Allan McLane, the president, and several directure of the Hampton Roads at nine on Monday, 30th March, and arrived at the company's pier, North river, at half-past three on April 1. After taking in stores the Japan will leave this port for permanent service between San Francisco and China, which will commence on let August.

Junior Exhibition of the New York Univer-

JUNIOR EXHIBITION OF THE NEW YORK UNIVER-SITY.—The junior exhibition exercises of the Univeran unusually large attendance, and the exercises were unusually interesting. In the selection of subjects, in their finished style of composition and forcible delivery the orations were much above the ordinary standard of college exhibitions. "Count Bismarck," the subject of the first oration, by George Bell, Greenpoint, L. L., was armirably well written, as well as highly culogistic of its distinguished subject. "Sir Isaac Newton," which T. Martin Trippe, Orange, N. J., the representative of the Euclian Society, selected as his oratorical theme, found an able and brilliant expositor; while for critical analysis of character, James C. Rogers, Paterson, N. J., whose subject was "Warren Hastings," did unusually well. "Heroes in history," by John P. Otts, Brooklyn, L. L., showed judicious discrimingation of what constitutes true heroism. John W. Root, New York, spoke upon "Opportunity," and in doing so did not loss the opportunity to display very marked and skifful powers of ratiocination. All the speeches were interrupted with frequent appiause. The stage was occupied by the faculty and a number of prominent citizens long identified as largely interested in the subject of education. There are to be two weeks' vacation before the next term of study begins. ble delivery the orations were much above the ordi-

NEW EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The lots at the corner of Fifth avenue and Forty-fifth street have been lately purchased for the Chapel of the Holy Apostles, of which lev. Dr. Howland and Rev. Mr. Conrad are rectors. Plans have been drawn by Edward Potter, the architect, and the work of excavation for the new building was commenced last work. A part of the church will be prepared for the celebration of divine service early in the anumn, when the partsh will be formally organized with the title of the Church of the Heavenly Rost. The congregation meet for the present in the chapel of Rutgers College.

CUSTOM HOUSE SALE OF UNCLAMED MERCHANbisk.—By order of Collector Smythe, under the provisions of the law regulating the storage of merchandise in the public stores, Messrs. Townsend, Montant & Co. sold yesterday at auction five hundred and seventy-one lots that have remained in bond and unclaimed beyond the period allowed by the enactment. The gathered assemblage was of a miscellaneous character, even as the articles offered enforaced every variety of merchandise. The prices realized were very fair—in some instances exceeding the valuation of the appraiser. Eighty-six ploughs sold for \$185; eighteen anchors, \$200; three cases of mossnic table tops, \$400; four cases of guns, \$180; nine cases of swords, \$200; six cases of "Turkey reds," \$1,750; sixty cases of giass jars, \$200; twenty-eight casks of ale, fourteen cents per gallon, including every character of dry goods, drugs, hardware, &c., &c. There were casks of brandy, wine, moiasses and oil that brought full prices.

A New Synagogue.—The corner stone of the new unclaimed beyond the period allowed by the enact

A NEW SYNAGOGUE .- The corner stone of the new synagogue of the congregation Shaaray Talifac, of this city, was laid yesterday afternoon amid very impres city, was laid yesterday afternoon amid very impressive ceremonies, which were conducted according to the Jewish ritual. There was a large number of persons present as spectators, besides those who took part in the ceremonies, among whom were many of our leading Hebrew citizens and synagogue dignitsries. The new synagogue, a full description of the architectural structure of which was given in the Herald some time ago, is to be situated on West Forty-fourth street, between Broadway and Sixth avenue. It is designed to be one of the finest buildings of its kind in the metropolis.

Explosion.—About cleven o'clock yesterday fore.

EXPLOSION. - About cleven o'clock yesterday forenoon a can of alcohol exploded on the top floor of 10a John street, slightly scalding a man named O. E. Bliss, the proprietor. The explosion was caused by a man putting the can into a boiler of hot water on a stoye.

SUPPOSED SUICIDE.—Coroner Reenan yesterday held an inquest on the body of an unknown man. which was found floating in the water off the foot of which was found noating in the water off the foot of deceased was seen loitering about the river and it is believed he jumped overboard and drowned nimself. A cap supposed to belong to him was found on the shore. Deceased was about five feet nine inches in height, slim built, thin whiskers and moustache, brown hair and blue eyes. Deceased had on a black cloth frock coat and brown check pants. The body was taken to the Morgue for identification.

SUDDEN DEATH .- A man named James H. Raymond, plumber and gas fitter, who worked in Conner's type foundry. Centre street, died there sud-

denly yesterday afternoon, as is believed, from disease of the heart. Coroner Flynn was notified to hold an inquest. Deceased was about forty years of age and lived in Williamsburg. A CASE OF CHILD MURDER.—Coroner Schirmer yes-

terday held an inquest at the Seventeenth precinct police station over the remains of a newly born male infant, which were found in the vault of premises No. 170 avenue B. A cord was fastened about the neck of deceased in such a manner as to produce strangulation. Deputy Coroner Wettengel made a post-morten examination on the body and found that deceased had been born alive, and in his opinion death was caused by strangulation. The jury accordingly rendered a verdict to that effect. It was impossible to learn anything concerning the parefixage of the child, or by whom the body was thrown into the sink. Captain Mount, of the Seventeenth precinct, however, is making vigilant efforts to obtain information which will lead to the arrest and punishment of the guilty parties.

Fire in Cedar Street.—Between nine and ten ofclock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the

o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the cellar of No. 8 Cedar street, in the premises occupied by Korneman & Co., importers of drugs and essen-A man named C. Tilemius was in the cellar tal oils. A man named C. Tilemius was in the cellar at the time at work. He ran out of the cellar in a frightened condition and gave the alarm of fire, which originated near the stove, but from what cause is at present unknown, as Tilemius has not been back to the premises. The damage to the stock will be about \$500; insured for \$38,000 in the Hope, Mechanics' and Traders', Western, Columbia, Beekman, Mutual, Albany Oily, Burfalo City and Firemen's Fond Insurance Companies. The damage to the building will be about \$25.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

THE CASE OF MRS. WHAVER, THE BOARDING HOUSE THIEF-FOUR COMPLAINTS AGAINST HER-A Chowd Of Witnesses—She is Committed With-out Ball.—Yesterday afternoon Adelaide Weaver, alias Mary Lee, alias Harris, alias Moore, alias OUT BAIL.—Yesterday afternoon Adelaide Weaver, alias Mary Lee, alias Harris, alias Moore, alias Wheeler, the alleged boarding house thief recently arrested by detectives Irving and Niven, of the Central Office, was arraigned before Justice Dowling at the Tombs for examination. A crowd of victims and witnesses against the prisoner appeared and crowded the court room to suffocation. Catharine Newschaffer, of 219 East Thirty-first street, charged that on the 7th of December last the accused called at her house and engaged board, and after remaining a day or two left clandestinely, taking with her silver table and tea spoons, two shawis, gold watch, black silk dress and other articles, worth in all about \$500. Fanny flution, of No. 23 Ridge street, charged the accused with stealing from her on the 13th of November last a gold watch, worth \$100, and other articles worth \$100 more. Mrs. Weaver, on the 20th of January, stole dresses worth \$40 from Sarah Mitchell, of No. 133 West Twenty-fifth street; and on the 2d of August last she took from Miss Honora Halloran, of No. 20 Henry street, \$75 worth of clothing, jewelry, &c. On the four complaints taken against the accused she was arraigned, and fully committed to the Tombs for trial without ball. She is fifty-two years of age, was born in New Jersey, lives in this city and is a dressmaker by occupation. She had nothing to say to the charges preferred against her. The defendant has served two years and six months in the State Prison and twelve months in the Penitentiary for stealing. She was once an actress, and was on the Boston stage for five years. Mrs. Weaver told the magistrate that she was first prompted to steal out of spite for having been arrested and panished for an offence she was not gmilty of. Among the persons who were victinaized by Mrs. Weaver may be mentioned the following:—Mrs. Dean, No. 22 Ninth street, \$225; Mrs. Jennings, No. 6 Sands street, Brooklyn, velvet cloak; Eliza Kingsland, 34 Commerce street, slamy, clothing, &c.; Catharine George, No. 40 Ea

street, before Justice Dodge at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday. From the Statement made by the complainant it is charged that on the 22d of March Cornelius Fitzgerald attacked his father, robbed him of a sliver watch valued at \$35, and beat him severely with his fists, and then, seizing the old man's hand with his teeth, mutilated it in such a shocking manner that amputation of the hand will, it is almost certain, be necessary in order to prevent mortification from setting in. The prisoner was arrested by detectives Hebbard and Young, of the Eighteenth precinct. He is represented as being a "hard character" and well known to the police. The officers arrested him on Blackwell's Bland, where he had been putting in a term of ten days on some other offence. Yesterday when brought into court he pleaded not guilty to the charge. Judge Dodge committed him for trial.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED THIEF.—A man named James Campbell was yesterday arrested by detectives James Campbell was yesterday arrested by detectives trying and Vaughan on suspicion of being the person who some time ago stole about \$1,000 worth of diamonds, &c., from Mrs. Auber, of 79 Grand street. The closet on the second floor.

Alleged Swindle of an Unsophisticated Emi-

PEANT-COMPLAINT AGAINST A TICKET AGENT-THE CASE DISMISSED.—Another complaint was yesterday made before Justice Dowling against Patrick McDonald, a ticket agent, keeping an office at No. 22 Albany street. The complainant in the case is James O'Connell, an unsuspecting foreigner. He deposes that on nell, an unsuspecting foreigner. He deposes that on the 5th of June last he met a man in Albany street, by whom he was induced to enter McDonad's ticket office. After conversing with McDonald a short time, O'Connell gave him \$1,050 in Treasury notes, greenbacks, &c., \$700 of which he desired him to retain for safe keeping and the balance to be exchanged for gold. O'Connell at the same time, as he alleges, paid McDonald \$30 for a steerage passage ticket to Queenstown, with the understanding that he was to sail one week from that date. That instead of so doing he was taken on board a German vessel bound for London and which sailed the day after paying the money. Before his departure McDonald gave O'Connell one hundred half sovereigns, which he said were whole sovereigns, and twenty sovereigns which he counted as two sovereigns each. After the ship was at sea O'Connell discovered that he had been swindled out of £98 108. In gold, it being about \$600 in American money. O'Connell further says that no one had access to his money from the time he received it from McDonald up to the time he discovered the deficiency. It is therefore charged that McDonald cheated and defrauded O'Connell out of his money. The victim recently returned from Ireland in the steamship City of Paris for the purpose of making an effort to recover his money. After the complaint was perfected the magistrate issued his warrant for the arrest of McDonald, and placed it in the hands of officer Wilkinson, of the Twenty-sixth preemet, for execution. The arrest was duly made and an examination demanded by the accused. During the hearing Mr. Howe, who appeared as counsel for McDonald, showed that the complainant, after his alleged loss, had been in and about New York for several months and made no complaint. For duat and other circumstances in favor of the lefen.aant the magistrate dismissed the complaint and discharged him from custody.

MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

A Letter from the Chairman of the Citizens' Association to the Legislative Committee on Municipal Affairs—The Tax Levy Bills

The annexed letter by Peter Cooper has been orwarded to Hon, Richard Crowley, Chairman of the Committee on Municipal Affairs of the Senate of the State of New York:-

forwarded to Hon, Richard Crowley, Chairman of the Committee on Municipal Affairs of the Senate of the State of New York:—

The Citizens' Association begs leave to direct your attention to the subject of the tax levies of the city and county of New York for the entrent year.

These tax levies were duly prepared by the Comproller of this city, submitted to the Common Council and the Board of Supervisors and sent to the Legislature. They were incorporated in two separate acts—one authorizing certain moneys to be raised for the use of the county authorities, and one authorizing certain sums to be levied for city purposes.

The Legislature, at its session of last year, enacted that the City Levy act should be prepared and submitted to the Legislature in January of this year. In pursuance of this enactment the Comptroller did, in January last, present the acts to the Assembly. By the Assembly they were immediately referred to its usual Committee on Cities. The committee consist of the following seven Assemblymen, viz.:—Messrs. Alexander Frear, Michael C. Murphy and Christopher Johnson, of New York city; Mr. Wm. C. Jones and Mr. Jacob Worth, of Rings county; Mr. George J. Baimer, of Eric county, and Mr. Wm. Bristol, of Wyoming.

This Assembly committee have kept those Tax Levy acts in their possession ever since January last, and have never reported them for action of the Assembly, although they know that after they have been reported, debated upon and passed by the House, they have to be sent to the Senate, referred to your committee, examined by you, reported to the Senate, and all this, too, within the few days that yet remain of the legislative seasion. In previous years the custom has unhapplity prevailed of reserving these Tax Levy acts until the last days of the seasion, when the members of the Legislature were anxious to end their labors and return to their homes and had neither time nor inclination to examine the acts with care. Last year the city tax levy was sent from the assembly to the Senate for the sea

was sent back to the Assembly as amended. The Assembly rejected the amendments. It was referred to a conference committee. This latter committee reported on it about half an hour before the Legislature adjourned. The hour was so late that the bill was not read in either house, but was passed on the faith of the conference committee's report and became a law, with the majority of both houses ignorant of its contents. With the county tax levy the matter was even worse. It was sent to the Senate from the Assembly for the first time the very day of final adjournment. It came loaded with extraneous matters that could not be read, as the time was so short. It was harried through both houses at five minutes before midnight on the last night of the seasion without being read. But this was not the worst phase of this hasty legislation. In order to prevent fraud and mistake there is a standing rule of the Legislature that no bill shall be passed until it has been fully and clearly engrossed or written out, so that no additions or alterations can be made.

This salutary rule had to be transgressed in the case of last year's tax lovies. They were passed in the case of last year's tax lovies. They were passed in the rule of the Legislature and the pencil, nieces of paper primed on and wafered on here and there—the whole an almost undecipierable mass. The Legislature adjourned sine die. For the next two days clerks were busy writing out a fair copy of the bills. What they were unable to decipher was kindly explained.

adjourned sine die. For the next two days cierus were busy writing out a fair copy of the bills. What they were unable to decipher was kindly explained for them by amiable persons who had remained at the capital for the purpose. After the bills were engrossed it was found that whole sentences had been inserted that had never been passed. Trouble arose. The matter was left to the Speaker of the House, the President of the Senate and others, who

engrossed it was found that whole sentences and been inserted that had never been passed. Trouble arose. The matter was left to the Speaker of the House, the President of the Senate and others, who had to decide from memory what had been enacted and what had not. Thus the city and county levies of the year 1897 were passed into laws. Under these laws the citizens of this portion of the State were duly fixed. It is not too much to say that such a proceeding is outrageous. No more important laws are ever submitted to the Legislature than the New York tax levies.

These levies take from the pockets of the people of this city over \$22,000,000 each year. They regulate every man's expenses for the current year. They raise or lower the zent of the poor. They increase or diminish the income of the rich. They turn the whoels of government and fix the boundaries of authority. They affect one third of the property of the whole State. They should be examined, weighed and debated for weeks before final action is taken on them. The Senate is as responsible for them as the Assembly, yet the Assembly still holds them back from the Senate. The people of this city have the right to know what the Assembly committee are doing with these levies and to have their report on them; but the Assembly committee are doing with these levies and to have their report on them; but the Assembly committee are doing with these levies and to have their report on them; but the Assembly committee are doing with these levies and to have their report on them; but the Assembly committee are done the rights of the people and the rights of the senate. The following seven persons who compose that committee are done and alacoh Worth, of Kings County; George J. Barnier, of Effic County; William Bristow, of Wyoming. These persons are holding back the New York is singular conduct on the part of the Assembly Committee

the right to lay taxes on our city for general purposes, and this right is inseparable from the duty of doing so.

The city and county governments were created by the State, and the State is bound to support them. This duty is shared equally between the Senate and Assembly. The body of which you are a member is as much bound to see to this matter as is the Assembly in which the bills were introduced.

Ordinarily the Assembly has exclusive power over the bills introduced into its own body, and the Senate has no power to interfere. But in the case of these tax levies the Senate has the power, resulting from its manifest duty, to interfere and call upon the Assembly to act. It is not too much to say that this duty on the part of both houses is more than a moral one. It is a legal duty.

The Association therefore carnestly asks you, as the Chairman of the Senate Committe which is to examine and report on both these levies, to press the resolution caning upon the Assembly to take up the city and county tax levy acts and transmit them to the Senate.

The law that passed the Legislature last year call-

The law that passed the Legislature last year call-

mittee is daily violating title spirit, intention and object of that law. The Senate should exercise its right to vindicate the authority of the State, and to protect the people and their property.

The Citizens' Association has made a very careful analysis of the city and county tax levies as prepared by the Comptroller of the city, and is anxious to be heard, by counsel, in extense, when these levies shall come before your committee for coasideration. Very respectfully, yours. Very respectfully, yours,
PETER COOPER, Chairman.

NEW JERSEY.

Jersey City.

PALL PROM A SCAFFOLD.—A man named Peter Kappers, a resident of 249 Newark a venue, was engaged in painting at a lager beer saloon yesterday afternoon, when he fell from the scaffold and sus tained such injuries that his recovery is very doubt ful. He was so stomed by the fail that he con tinued insensible after being taken to his residence. Newark.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT IN A HARDWARE FACTORY .young man named Williams, employed in Osborne's hardware factory, while adjusting some of the belt ing yesterday forenoon, his right arm was laught in a portion of the machinery and proket to several places, its was promptly removed to his residence and a surgeon procured.

DOMESTIC INFELICITY IN JERSEY Important Descision of the Supreme Court of

New Jersey in the Case of the Rev. Mr. Baird-The Chancellor's Judgment Reversed. In the Court of Errors and Appeals at Trenton, yes-terday, Chief Justice Beasley delivered his opinion on the protracted litigation between the Rev. Mr. Baird, the protracted litigation between the Rev. Mr. Baird, a Presbyterian ciergyman, and his quondam spouse as to which has the legal right to the custody of their children. Mr. Baird married the defendant, a Princeton lady, with whom he dwelt as husband till the year 1800, when his wife, as alleged, causelessly abandoned him and clandestinely removed the five children, the issue of the union. Another was born two months subsequent to the separation. Mr. Baird afterwards removed to Pennsylvania, whence he addressed the most touching letters to his wife in Jersey, juviting her to return to her allegiance, and that he was ready to forget and forgive. She remaining hexorable, after remaining two years in Pennsylvania her on the grounds that she had unlawfully and without sufficient cause estranged herself for two years and upwards, despite his earnest and affectionate endeavors to recall her to him. Having procured the divorce he desired to have the custody of the six children, who resided with the mother, though she possessed no means of sustaining them, save by the bounty of some third party. Under a writ of habcas corpus the case went before the Chancellor, who decided that the mother was entitled to the custody of all the children. The prosecutor, Mr. Baird, then appealed from Chancellor Zabriskie's decision, and submitted the issue to the adjudication of the Supreme Court.

The Chief Justice, in the delivery of his opinion yesterday, referred to, the causes assigned by Mrs. Baird for separating frem her busband. She attributed to him habits of profligacy and immorality, even extending to her maid servanis, together with disregard, ill treatment and cruelty towards herself. But he the Chief Justice) was perfectly satisfied that those imputations were unsupported, unfounded and completely disproved by the evidence. Mr. Baird is entitled to come out of this trial without a stain on him. From the entire disclosure it is palpable that he was actuated by the purest motives of unselfish and correct judgment. The general a Presbyterian ciergyman, and his quondam spouse as to which has the legal right to the custody of their

read their opinions touching the case, but the cision of the Chancellor was declared reversed the Chief Justice's opinion then adjourned for the term.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

Excitement in the Pennsylvania Legialatury The Radicals on the Irish Catho Negro Vote.

the entire discussion has probably never before bee witnessed in the House. The outside conversation amounted to this—The radices admitted that if M Hickman was permitted to continue his tipa against the Irish Catholics and elevate the negal above their heads the radical party in this Shewould be crushed out in the next elections. Hickman bravely maintained his sentiments throng out, although all kinds of epithets were quite heaped upon him by his colleagues. The democraturing the whole of these proceedings, stood fixed and solidly together, enjoying the fun. When sor degree of order had been restored and Mr. Hickm had concluded Mr. Thorn (radical) of Philadelph again moved the previous question. This raises storm of indignation, and much excitement iollow on the democratic side of the House. The cry vraised, "Let us leave them without a quorum." Of the democratic left the House, until there were only the democratic permaining. After being absent so thirteen returned; the rest stayed away during twole session. The bill was finally passed under a previous question.

Multiplicity of Presidents.

Multiplicity of Presidents.

The Louisville Democrat (democratic) March 22 shows how the radicals are biting off their own nose that the Tenure of Office law creates seven or eight different Presidents, independent of and superior b trol and cannot remove. "Does it not make each Department Secretary a President over the whole sphere of his department? Has he not the power, to the exclusion of the President, to do just what he pleases? To order the army, to control the Treasury, to manage foreign relations, to regulate the Post Office, to govern the Home Department, in short, for each Secretary respectively to be a President of the United States? Thus, when Grant is elected, eight independent Presidents, not one of whom the people would probably choose, are put in power at the mere sham-a man without authority even to appoint a village postmaster, for the President of Post Office Department will do that."

Political Miscellany.

The Atlanta (Ga.) Intelligencer, March 23, states that the negroes of that city were in council a few nights before to select a candidate for the Legisla-ture. It says that a preminent negro of that city negro vagabond, formerly of Savannah, got the "Inside track" and the nomination also. This infor-mation, continues the *Intelligencer*, we get from one of the malcontents, who invaded our sanctem yesterday for the purpose of "gettin" somethin" in de paper" about it. He informed us in his way that the minee was a refugee from justice, that he escaped from Savannah once upon a time with the fun

some society of which he was treasurer, and is a vagabond generally of the "first water."

A Rev. Mr. Thomas, of Atlania, Ga., gives the following account of the colored chaplain of the recent Reconstruction Convention in that city:—He is charged by a respectable colored woman in this communiliving, consisting of \$70 or \$80 in money, about four months' hire of herself and son, one month's hire of her daughter and four months' washing, exten and a good double case patent lever watch, wor

A writer in the Atlanta Opinion, from Stewart county, states that "the people of South Georgia will not vote for Bullock. They will go in a solid mass againt him for Judge Irwin. It is my opinion the Judge Irwin will get thirty thousand or forty thou

thousand majority."

The most modest recommendation we have Is seen the Governor of a State to make over his signature is the following: housand majority."

The undersigned would recommend to the raticods in Tennessee to pass those who are to attend the General Conference or the National Convention, both of which meet in Chicago in May, at half fare.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., March 25, 1868.

similar modesty, to recommend the banks in the St to hand over a share of their funds to all claiman who have not the fear of the Ku Kinx before the

eyes. This is practical agrarianism under official The Nashville Union (democratic) March 28, refer ring to the rumors of rebellion in that State and particularly to the doings of the terrible Ku-Kitza

Klans, says every man of sense of every party at all conversant with affairs in Tennessee knows that the Radical alarm about Ku-Klux Klans is all protence

THE METHODIST CHURCH.

Reunion of the New York and New York
East Methodist Conferences.
The first reunion of the New York and New York

East Conferences, since the original division which took place in 1848, was inaugurated yesterday at St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal church, corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-second street. Much interest was manifested in the ceremony, as for a long time previous to the opening of the church the entrances eading thereto were thronged with an eager assem biage of ladies and gentlemen desirous of gaining admittance. About ten o'clock the doors were thrown open and the gallery and aisles set apart for the party. Between half-past ten and eleven the preachers, numbering about four hundred and fifty, marching two and two, entered the edifice. The Rev. Henry Boshm, of the Newark Conference, said the Rev. Raban Clarke, of the New York East Conference, headed the line of march. Both these gentlemen entered the ministry respectively in 1798 and 1800. Bishops Clark and James presided, There were five Vice Presidents also chosen. After prayers were offered up the Secretary of the New York Conference, Rev. J. B. Chadwick, read the names of the fifty-two deceased members who died since 1848. The Secretary of the New York East Conference made a like report. In Bishop Janes' address mention was made of the fact that at the time of the separation of the two Conferences in 1848 there were 47,678 members and 201 ministers, and now there were over 73,000 members and over 500 ministers. Bishop Clark next spoke, and deplored the decadence of the enthusiasm that once was the distinguishing characteristic of Methodism. The Rev. Heman Bangs said he found the Lord in 1800, became a minister in 1808, when there were only 180,000 in the entire United States, and less ministers in America than there were then before him. He was the only effective minister of the old New York to Boston. After some remarks by others of the ministers present the Rev. Archibald C. Post offered a prayer, the doxology was sung, the benediction was pronounced and the congregation experience. the party. Between half-past ten and eleven the preachers, numbering about four hundred and fifty.

A Maternal Example Worthy of Imitation.

The Lynn (Mass.) Reporter tells the story of an Irish woman, who has been a mother indeed to her fatherless children. Her name is McCarty. Her husband was lost in a fishing vessel from Gloucester, and she was left with four children, the eldest of whom was only eight years. Finding that she could mot bring up her children respectably in Massachusetta on her siender exruings, she sold her furniture and put her children at a Catholic school in Brookline, agreeing to pay a certain stipend for their board and instruction, secured a passage round Cappe Horn to Californis by working as a stewardess, arriving safely; went to work there to earn money and from thence went Nevada Territory. Everything that she could saw from her earnings was sent home for her children, to the care of a woman who had charge of them. This continued until Mrs. McCarty became apprised of the unfatthuness of this woman, when she immediately borrowed money enough to bring her to Massachusetts—having just previously sont all she had to take the having just previously sont all she had to take. They were scattered around; three of them in families; one of them had deed without her being apprised of it, and one of them was where he was fit used. She gathered them together and has started back with them to California, determined hereafter not only to work for them, but to have them where she can look after them. Such energy and maternal fidelity deserve a record, as an example and an encouragement to others.